WEST Search History

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DATE: Wednesday, November 09, 2005

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	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L7	L6 and (site controller)	10
☐	L6	L5 and (identify or identification)	586
☐	L5	L4 and (monitor or monitoring)	924
☐	L4	transceiver near8 (device or sensor) near8 (path or link)	1689
☐	L3	L2 and l1	5
☐	L2	(identify or identifying) near8 (device or sensor) near8 (path or link)	2329
☐	L1	remote near8 (device or sensor) near8 (monitor or monitoring) near8 (controller or collector)	740

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L7: Entry 9 of 10 File: USPT Oct 15, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5058199 A
TITLE: Inter-truncked radio systems bridge protocol

Brief Summary Text (8):
Pursuant to one embodiment of this invention, radio link devices are constructed for each talk-group within a dispatch system. Radio link devices are devices constructed with a first and a second full duplex transceiver such that the radio link device has the capability of successfully communicating with the communication controller and at least one repeater in each of at least two base sites. These devices monitor a control resource for each service coverage area which the radio link device serves and have the capacity for relaying transmitted messages therebetween.

Brief Summary Text (9):
The radio link device listens to control resources within the monitored service coverage areas for resource allocations to the talk-group which the radio link device serves. Upon receipt and identification of such an allocation the radio link device tunes the transceiver receiving the allocation message to the allocated resource and, with the second of the two full duplex transceivers, transmits a resource allocation request to the resource controller within the adjacent base site.

Brief Summary Text (10):
Upon receipt and decoding of a resource allocation in the adjacent base site the link radio device tunes the second of the two full duplex transceivers to the allocated resource in the adjacent base site, establishes an audio path between the first transceiver and the second, and relays transmissions from a requestor in the first cell to any target communication units within the second cell.

Brief Summary Text (12):
When a heretofore target communication unit responds to a message within the repeater hang-time the unit's repeater transmits a key message to the radio link device. The key message is used by the radio link device to identify and allow for continuing messages and to allow the radio link device to transmit an identifying code to a requesting communication controller identifying the message as being part of the same on-going communication transaction.

Detailed Description Text (3):
As shown in FIG. 1, the two link radios (501 and 502) represent transceivers that substantially duplicate the function of a mobile transceiver (transmit on a mobile transmit frequency and receive on a mobile receive frequency). The purpose of the radio link device is to allow for the identification of resource grants for specific talk-groups and to route signals resulting from those resource grants to target units in adjacent cells.

Detailed Description Text (11):
As shown the resource request (FIG. 3A) is followed closely in time with a resource allocation in the first cell. Following resource allocation, the requesting unit (101 in FIG. 2) may begin transmission (FIG. 3B). In this particular embodiment,

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L7: Entry 8 of 10 File: USPT Nov 23, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5265093 A
TITLE: Hardware interface and protocol for a mobile radio transceiver

Brief Summary Text (36):
Bowen et al is one example of prior art switched channel repeater systems which avoid using a dedicated control channel--in part by providing a handshake with the repeater site controller from a seized "idle" working channel before communication with a called unit(s) is permitted to proceed.

Brief Summary Text (39):
An advantageous trunked radio repeater system is described in copending, commonly-assigned Application Ser. No. 056,922 of Childress et al entitled "Trunked Radio Repeater System" filed Jun. 3, 1987 (Attorney Docket No. 46-66). That application describes a trunked repeater system architecture in which the RF "control shelf" which receives and transmits radio frequency signals for a particular working or control channel is controlled by a microprocessor-based "trunking card" (hereafter referred to as a "GETC"--General Electric Trunking Card) which performs the signal processing functions associated with the control shelf and RF channel. A primary site controller (e.g., a minicomputer) is connected to various trunking cards, and receives digital signals from and sends digital signals to the various trunking cards. The primary site controller performs the control functions of the system (during normal system operations)--and thus performs tasks such as call logging, dynamic regrouping, and "patch" coordination as well as other, more routine control functions such as assigning channels to new calls. One or more dispatch consoles also connected to the primary site controller generate messages controlling the primary site controller and also monitor the status of the entire system via messages sent to it from the site controller.

Detailed Description Text (4):
Repeater station 175 includes a site controller 410, individual repeater channel transceivers 177, and a multiplexing telephone interconnection network ("switch", or "MTX") 179. Site controller 410 is preferably a high performance digital computer which oversees the general operation of repeater station 175. In particular, site controller 410 controls the operation of RF transceivers 177 by transmitting digital signals to and receiving digital from "trunking cards" ("TC") 400 connected between the site controller and individual transceivers (although only one transceiver 177 and one trunking card 400 are shown in FIG. 1, there typically are many such trunking card/transceiver combinations in repeater station 175--one for each RF channel the repeater station operates on.

Detailed Description Text (5):
Site controller 410 communicates with one or more dispatch consoles 102 via a "downlink" 103 which includes a "downlink" trunking card 450 and a "switch" trunking card 454. The downlink 103 also typically is channeled through switch 179. Also connected to switch 179 are AVL (automatic vehicular locating system) 181 and CAD (computer aided dispatch system) 183. A system manager console/computer station 416 is connected to site controller 410 and to switch 179 to allow a system manager to oversee and control the overall operation of system 100.